The Columbian,
AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, IN
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

TERMS,

Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
Address all letters to
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Editor of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 2. BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Terms of Advertising.

One Square, one or three insertions	$1 50
Each subsequent insertion less than thirteen	50
One Square one month	2 00
Two " "	3 00
Three " "	5 00
Four " "	6 00
Half column "	10 00
One column "	15 00
Executor's and Administrator's Notice	3 00
Auditor's Notice	2 50

Editorial Notices twenty cents per line.

Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet, white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue,
Little boy and girl were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks
Of willow fringed its banks,
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red;
He was taller, most a head;
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro,
(As they loitered, half in play,)
Chattering to Willie Gray.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek,
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered, with a laugh,
"You shall carry only half,"
(Then said, tossing back her curls,)
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much, after all;
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray
Stood *again* beside the brook
Bending like a shepherd's crook,

Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crowned the brownness of his cheek,
"I am strong and you are weak,
Life is but a slippery steep
Hung with shadows cold and deep;

"Will you trust me, Katie dear?
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered, with a laugh,
"No; but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Working, with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Stands a cottage, where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Gray.

In the porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone;
This is long, and deep, and wide,
And has rockers at the side.

THE BROKEN CUP.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHOKKE.

MARIETTA.

NAPOULE, it is true, is only a very little place on the Bay of Cannes; yet it is pretty well known through all Provence. It lies in the shade of lofty evergreen palms, and darker orange trees; but that alone would not make it renowned. Still they say that there are grown the most luscious grapes, the sweetest roses, and the handsomest girls. I don't know but it is so; in the meantime I believe it most readily. Pity that Napoule is so small, and cannot produce more luscious grapes, fragrant roses, and handsome maidens; especially as we might then have some of them transplanted to our own country.

As, ever since the foundation of Napoule, all the Napoulese women have been beauties, so the little Marietta was a wonder of wonders, as the chronicles of the place declare. She was called the *little* Marietta; yet she was not smaller than a girl of seventeen or thereabouts ought to be, seeing that her forehead just reached up to the lips of a grown man.

The chronicles aforesaid had very good ground for speaking of Marietta. I, had I stood in the shoes of the chronicler, would have done the same. For Marietta, who until lately had lived with her mother Manon at Avignon, when she came back to her birthplace quite upset the whole village. Verily, not the houses, but the people and their heads; and not the heads of all the people, but of those particularly whose heads and hearts are always in great danger when in the neighborhood of two bright eyes. I know very well that such a position is no joke.

Mother Manon would have done much better if she had remained at Avignon. But she had been left a small inheritance, by which she received at Napoule an estate consisting of some vine-hills, and a house that lay in the shadow of a rock, between certain olive trees and African acacias. This is a kind of thing which no unprovided widow ever rejects; and accordingly, in her own estimation, she was as rich and happy as though she were the Countess of Provence, or something like it.

So much the worse was it for the good people of Napoule. They never suspected their misfortune, not having read in Homer how a single pretty woman had filled all Greece and Lesser Asia with discord and war.

HOW THE MISFORTUNE CAME ABOUT.

MARIETTA had scarcely been fourteen days in the house, between the olive trees and the African acacias, before every young man of Napoule knew that she lived there, and that there lived not, in all Provence, a more charming girl than the one in that house.

Went she through the village, sweeping lightly along like a dressed-up angel, her frock, with its pale green bodice, and orange-leaves and rose-buds upon the bosom of it, fluttering in the breeze, and flowers and ribbons waving about the straw bonnet, which shaded her beautiful features; yes, then the grave old men spake out, and the young ones were struck dumb. And everywhere, to the right and left, little windows and doors were opened with "a good-morning," or "a good-evening, Marietta," as it might be, while she nodded to the right and left with a pleasant smile.

If Marietta walked into the church all hearts (that is, of the young people) forgot Heaven: all eyes turned from the saints, and the worshipping finger wandered idly among the pearls of the rosary. This must have certainly provoked much sorrow, at least among the more devout.

The maidens of Napoule particularly became very pious about this time; for they, most of all, took the matter to heart. And they were not to be blamed for it; for since the advent of Marietta more than one prospective groom had become cold, and more than one worshipper of some beloved one quite inconstant. There were bickerings and reproaches on all sides, many tears, pertinent lectures, and even rejections. The talk was no longer of marriage, but of separations. They began to return their pledges of truth, rings, ribbons, etc. The old persons took part with their children; criminations and strife spread from house to house; it was most deplorable.

Marietta is the cause of all, said the pious maidens first; then the mothers said it; next the fathers took it up; and finally all, even the young men. But Marietta, shielded by modesty and innocence, like the petals of the rose-bud in its dark green calix, did not suspect the mischief of which she was the occasion, and continued courteous to everybody. This touched the young men, who said, "Why condemn the pure and harmless child? she is not guilty!" Then the fathers said the same thing; then the mothers took it up; and finally all, even the pious maidens. For, let who would talk with Marietta, she was sure to gain their esteem. So before half a year had passed everybody had spoken to her, and everybody loved her. But she did not suspect that she was the object of such general regard, as she had not before suspected that she was the object of dislike. Does the violet, hidden in the down-trodden grass, think how sweet it is?

Now every one wished to make amends for the injustice they had done Marietta. Sympathy deepened the tenderness of their attachment. Marietta found herself greeted everywhere in a more friendly way than ever; she was more cordially welcomed; more heartily invited to the rural sports and dances.

ABOUT THE WICKED COLIN.

ALL men, however, are not endowed with tender sympathy, but some have hearts hardened like Pharaoh's. This arises, no doubt, from that natural depravity which has come upon men in consequence of the fall of Adam, or because, at their baptism, the devil is not brought sufficiently under subjection.

A remarkable example of this hardness of heart was given by one Colin, the richest farmer and proprietor in Napoule, whose vineyards and olive gardens, whose lemon and orange trees, could hardly be counted in a day. One thing particularly demonstrates the perverseness of his disposition; he was twenty-seven years old, and had never yet asked for what purpose girls had been created.

True, all the people, especially damsels of a certain age, willingly forgave him this sin, and looked upon him as one of the best young men under the sun. His fine figure, his fresh, unembarrassed manner, his look, his laugh, enabled him to gain the favorable opinion of the aforesaid people, who would have forgiven him, had there been occasion, any one of the deadly sins. But the decision of such judges is not always to be trusted.

While both old and young at Napoule had become reconciled to the innocent Marietta, and proffered their sympathies to her, Colin was the only one who had no pity upon the poor child. If Marietta was talked of, he became as dumb as a fish. If he met her in the street, he would turn red and white with anger, and cast sidelong glances at her of the most malicious kind.

If, at evening, the young people met upon the sea-shore near the old castle ruins, for sprightly pastimes, or rural dances, or to sing catches, Colin was the merriest among them. But as soon as Marietta arrived the rascally fellow was silent, and all the gold in the world couldn't make him sing. What a pity, when he had such a fine voice! everybody listened to it so willingly, and its store of songs was endless.

All the maidens looked kindly upon Colin, and he was friendly with all of them. He had, as we have said, a roguish glance, which the lasses feared and loved; and it was so sweet they would like to have had it painted. But, as might naturally be expected, the offended Marietta did not look graciously upon him. And in that she was perfectly right. Whether he smiled or not it was all the same to her. As to his roguish glance, why, she would never hear it mentioned; and therein too she was perfectly right. When he told a tale (and he knew thousands), and everybody listened, she nudged her neighbor, or perhaps threw tufts of grass at Peter or Paul, and laughed and chattered, and did not listen to Colin at all. This behavior quite provoked the proud fellow, so that he would break off in the middle of his story and stalk suddenly away.

Revenge is sweet. The daughter of mother Manon well knew how to triumph. Yet Marietta was a right good child, and quite too tender-hearted. If Colin was silent, it gave her pain. If he was downcast, she laughed no more. If he went away, she did not stay long behind, but hurried to her home, and wept tears of repentance, more beautiful than those of the Magdalen, although she had not sinned like the Magdalen.

THE CUP.

FATHER JEROME, the pastor of Napoule, was an old man of seventy, who possessed all the virtues of a saint, and only one failing; which was, that by reason of his advanced years, he was hard of hearing. But on that very account his homilies were more acceptable to the children of his baptism and blessing. True, he preached only of two subjects, as if they comprehended the whole of religion. It was either, "Little children, love one another," or it was, "Mysterious are the ways of Providence." And truly there is so much Faith, Love, and Hope in these that one might at a pinch be saved by them. The little children loved one another most obediently, and trusted in the ways of Providence. Only Colin, with his flinty heart, would know nothing of either; for even when he professed to be friendly, he entertained the deepest malice.

The Napoulese went to the annual market or fair of the city of Vence. It was truly a joyful time, and though they had but little gold to buy with, there were many goods to look at. Now Marietta and mother Manon went to the fair with the rest, and Colin was also there. He bought a great many curiosities and trifles for his friends, but he would not spend a farthing for Marietta. And yet he was always at her elbow, though he did not speak to her nor she to him. It was easy to see that he was brooding over some scheme of wickedness.

Mother Manon stood gazing before a shop, when she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! Marietta, see that beautiful cup! A queen would not be ashamed to raise it to her lips. Only see: the edges are of dazzling gold, and the flowers upon it could not bloom more beautifully in the garden, although they are only painted. And in the midst of this Paradise! pray see, Marietta, how the apples are smiling on the trees. They are verily tempting. And Adam cannot withstand it, as the enchanting Eve offers him one for food! And do see how prettily the little frisking lamb skips around the old tiger, and the snow-white dove with its golden throat stands there before the vulture, as if she would caress him!"

Marietta could not satisfy herself with looking. "Had I such a cup, mother!" said she, "it is far too beautiful to drink out of, I would put my flowers in it and constantly peep into Paradise. We are at the fair in Vence, but when I look on the picture, I feel as if I were in Paradise."

So spoke Marietta, and called all her companions to the spot, to share her admiration of the cup; but the young men soon joined the maidens, until at length half the inhabitants of Napoule were assembled before the wonderfully beautiful cup. But miraculously beautiful was it mainly from its inestimable, translucent porcelain, with gilded handles and glowing colors. They asked the merchant timidly: "Sir, what is the price of it?" And he answered: "Among friends, it is worth a hundred livres." Then they all became silent, and went away in despair. When the Napoulese were all gone from the front of the shop, Colin came there by stealth, threw the merchant a hundred livres upon the counter, had the cup put in a box well packed with cotton, and then carried it off. What evil plans he had in view no one would have surmised.

Near Napoule, on his way home, it being already dusk, he met old Jacques, the Justice's servant, returning from the fields. Jacques was a very good man, but excessively stupid.

"I will give thee money enough to get something to drink, Jacques," said Colin, "if thou wilt bear this box to Manon's house, and leave it there; and if any one should see thee, and inquire from whom the box came, say, 'A stranger gave it to me.' But never disclose my name, or I will always detest thee."

Jacques promised this, took the drink money and the box, and went with it toward the little dwelling between the olive trees and the African acacias.

THE CARRIER.

BEFORE he arrived there, he encountered his master, Justice Hautmartin, who asked: "Jacques, what art thou carrying?"

"A box for mother Manon. But, sir, I cannot say from whom it comes."

"Why not?"

"Because Mr. Colin would always detest me."

"It is well that thou canst keep a secret. But it is already late; give me the box, for I am going to-morrow to see Mrs. Manon; I will deliver it to her, and not betray that it came from Colin. It will save thee a walk, and furnish me a good excuse for calling on the old lady."

Jacques gave the box to his master, whom he was accustomed to obey explicitly in all things. The Justice bore it into his chamber, and examined it by the light with some curiosity. On the lid was neatly written with red chalk: "For the lovely and dear Marietta." But Herr Hautmartin well knew that this was some of Colin's mischief, and that some knavish trick lurked under the whole. He therefore opened the box carefully, for fear that a mouse or rat should be concealed within. When he beheld the wondrous cup, which he had seen at Vence, he was dreadfully shocked; for Herr Hautmartin was a skilful casuist, and knew that the inventions and devices of the human heart are evil from our youth upward. He saw at once that Colin designed this cup as a means of bringing misfortune upon Marietta: perhaps to give out, when it should be in her possession, that it was the present of some successful lover in the town, or the like, so that all decent people would thereafter keep aloof from Marietta. Therefore Herr Hautmartin resolved, in order to prevent any evil reports, to profess himself the giver. Moreover, he loved Marietta, and would gladly have seen her observe more strictly toward himself the saying of the gray-headed priest Jerome, "Little children, love one another." In truth, Herr Hautmartin was a little child fifty years old, and Marietta did not think the saying applied particularly to him. Mother Manon, on the contrary, thought that the Justice was a clever little child; he had gold and a high reputation, from one end of Napoule to the other. And when the Justice spoke of marriage, and Marietta ran away in affright, mother Manon remained sitting, and had no fear for the tall, staid gentleman. It must also be confessed that there were no faults in his person. And although Colin was the handsomest man in the village, yet the Justice far surpassed him in two things, namely: in the number of years, and in a very, very big nose. Yes, this nose, which always went before the Justice, like a herald, to proclaim his approach, was a real elephant among human noses.

With this proboscis, his good purpose, and the cup the Justice went the following morning to the house between the olive trees and the African acacias.

"For the beautiful Marietta," said he, "I hold nothing too costly. Yesterday you admired the cup at Vence; to-day allow me, lovely Marietta, to lay it and my devoted heart at your feet."

Manon and Marietta were transported beyond measure when they beheld the cup. Manon's eyes glistened with delight; but Marietta turned and said, "I can neither take your heart nor your cup."

Then mother Manon was angry, and cried out: "But I accept both heart and cup. O, thou little fool, how long wilt thou despise thy good fortune? For whom dost thou tarry? Will a Count of Provence make thee his bride, that thou scornst the Justice of Napoule? I know better how to look after thy interests. Herr Hautmartin, I deem it an honor to call you my son-in-law."

Then Marietta went out and wept bitterly, and hated the beautiful cup with all her heart.

But the Justice, drawing the palm of his flabby hand across his nose, spoke thus judiciously:

"Mother Manon, hurry nothing. The dove will at length, when it learns to know me better, give way. I am not impetuous. I have some skill among women, and before a quarter of a year passes by I will insinuate myself into Marietta's good graces."

"Thy nose is too large for that," whispered Marietta, who listened outside the door, and laughed to herself. In fact, the quarter of a year passed by, and Herr Hautmartin had not yet pierced her heart even with the tip of his nose.

THE FLOWERS.

DURING this quarter of a year Marietta had other affairs to attend to. The cup gave her much vexation and trouble, and something else besides.

For a fortnight nothing else was talked of in Napoule, and every one said, it is a present from the Justice, and the marriage is already agreed upon. Marietta solemnly declared to all her companions that she would rather plunge to the bottom of the sea than marry the Justice; but the maidens continued to banter her all the more, saying, "Oh, how blissful it must be to repose in the shadow of his nose!" This was her first vexation.

Then mother Manon had the cruelty to force Marietta to rinse out the cup every morning at the spring under the rock, and to fill it with fresh flowers. She hoped by this to accustom Marietta to the cup and heart of the giver. But Marietta continued to hate both the gift and giver, and her work at the spring became an actual punishment. Second vexation.

Then, when in the morning she came to the spring, twice every week she found on the rock, immediately over it, some most beautiful flowers, handsomely arranged already for the decoration of the cup. And on the flower stalks a strip of paper was always tied, on which was written, DEAR MARIETTA. Now no one need expect to impose upon little Marietta, as if magicians and fairies were still in the world. Consequently she knew that both the flowers and papers must have come from Herr Hautmartin. Marietta, indeed, would not smell them because the living breath from out the Justice's nose had perfumed them. Nevertheless she took the flowers, because they were finer than wild flowers, and tore the slip of paper into a thousand pieces, which she strewed upon the spot where the flowers usually lay. But this did not vex Justice Hautmartin, whose love was unparalleled in its kind, as his nose was in its kind. Third vexation.

At length it came out, in conversation with Herr Hautmartin, that he was not the giver of the beautiful flowers. Then, who could it be? Marietta was utterly astounded at the unexpected discovery. Thenceforth she took the flowers from the rock more kindly; but further Marietta was—what maidens are not wont to be—very inquisitive. She conjectured first this and then that young man in Napoule. Yet her conjectures were in vain. She looked and listened far into the night; she rose earlier than usual. But she looked and listened in vain. And still twice a week in the morning the miraculous flowers lay upon the rock, and upon the strip of paper wound round them she always read the silent sigh, DEAR MARIETTA! Such an incident would have made even the most indifferent inquisitive. But curiosity at length became a burning pain. Fourth vexation.

WICKEDNESS UPON WICKEDNESS.

Now Father Jerome, on Sunday, had again preached from the text, "Mysterious are the dispensations of Providence." And little Marietta thought, if Providence would only dispense that I might at length find out who is the flower dispenser. Father Jerome was never wrong.

On a summer night, when it was far too warm for rest, Marietta awoke very early, and could not resume her sleep. Therefore she sprang joyously from her couch, as the first streaks of dawn flashed against the window of her little chamber over the waves of the sea and the Lerinian Isles, dressed herself, went out to wash her forehead, breast, and arms in the cool spring. She took her hat with her, intending to take a walk by the sea-shore, as she knew of a retired place for bathing.

In order to reach this retired spot it was necessary to pass over the rocks behind the house, and thence down through the orange and palm trees. On this occasion Marietta could not pass through them; for, under the youngest and most slender of the palms, lay a tall young man, in profound sleep—near him a nosegay of most splendid flowers. A white paper lay thereon, from which, probably, a sigh was again breathing. How could Marietta get by there?

She stood still, trembling with fright. She would go home again. Hardly had she retreated a couple of steps ere she looked again at the sleeper, and remained motionless. Yet the distance prevented her from recognizing his face. Now the mystery was to be solved or never. She tripped lightly nearer to the palms—but he seemed to stir—then she ran again toward the cottage. His movements were but the fearful imaginings of Marietta. Now she returned again on her way toward the palms—but his sleep might perhaps be only dissembled—swiftly she ran towards the cottage—but who would flee for a mere probability? She trod more boldly the path toward the palms.

With these fluctuations of her timid and joyous spirit between fright and curiosity, *with these to and fro trippings* between the house and the palm trees, she at length nearly approached the sleeper; at the same time curiosity became more powerful than fear.

"What is he to me? My way leads me directly past him. Whether he sleeps or awake I will go straight on." So thought Manon's daughter. But she passed not by, but stood looking directly in the face of the flower-giver, in order to be certain who it was. Besides, he slept as if it were the first time in a month. And who was it? Now who else should it be but the arch, wicked Colin?

So it was *he* who had annoyed the gentle maiden, and given her so much trouble with Herr Hautmartin, because he bore a grudge against her; he had been the one who had teased her with flowers, in order to torture her curiosity. Wherefore? He hated Marietta. He behaved himself always most shamefully toward the poor child. He avoided her when he could; and when he could not, he grieved the good-natured little one. With all the other maidens of Napoule he was more chatty, friendly, and courteous than toward Marietta. Consider—he had never once asked her to dance, and yet she danced bewitchingly.

Now there he lay, surprised, taken in the act. Revenge swelled in Marietta's bosom. What disgrace could she subject him to? She took the nosegay, unloosed it, strewed his present over the sleeper in scorn. But the paper, on which appeared again the sigh, "Dear Marietta," she retained, and thrust quickly into her bosom. She wished to preserve this proof of his hand-writing. Marietta was sly. Now she would go away. But her revenge was not yet satisfied. She could not leave the place without returning Colin's ill-will. She took the violet-colored silken ribbon from her hat, and threw it lightly around the sleeper's arm and around the tree, and with three knots tied Colin fast. Now when he awoke how astonished he would be! How his curiosity would torment him to ascertain who had played him this trick! That he could not possibly discover. So much the better; it served him right.

Marietta had only been too lenient toward him. She seemed to regret her work when she had finished it. Her bosom throbbed impetuously. Indeed, I believe that a little tear filled her eye, as she compassionately gazed upon the guilty one. Slowly she retreated to the orange grove by the rocks—she looked around often; slowly ascended the rocks, looking down among the palm trees as she ascended. Then she hastened to mother Manon, who was calling her.

THE HAT-BAND.

THAT very day Colin practised new mischief. What did he? He wished to shame the poor Marietta publicly. Ah! she never thought that every one in Napoule knew her violet-colored ribbon! Colin remembered it but too well. Proudly he bound it around his hat, and exhibited it to the gaze of all the world as a conquest. And male and female cried out, "He has received it from Marietta." And all the maidens said angrily, "The reprobate." And all the young men who liked to see Marietta, cried out, "Reprobate."

"How! mother Manon?" shrieked the Justice Hautmartin, when he came to her house; and he shrieked so loudly that it re-echoed wonderfully through his nose. "How! do you suffer this? my betrothed presents the young proprietor Colin with her hat-band! It is high time that we celebrate our nuptials. When that is over then I shall have a right to speak."

"You have a right!" answered mother Manon; "if things are so, the marriage must take place forthwith. When that is done all will go right."

"But, mother Manon, Marietta always refuses to give me her consent."

"Prepare the marriage feast."

"But she will not even look kindly at me; and when I seat myself at her side the little savage jumps up and runs away."

"Justice, only prepare the marriage feast."

"But if Marietta resists—"

"We will take her by surprise. We will go to Father Jerome on Monday morning early, and he shall quietly celebrate the marriage. This we can easily accomplish with him. I am her mother. You the first judicial person in Napoule. He must obey. Marietta need know nothing about it. Early on Monday morning I will send her to Father Jerome all alone, with a message, so that she will suspect nothing. Then the priest shall speak earnestly to her. Half an hour afterward we two will come. Then swiftly to the altar. And even if Marietta should then say no, what consequence is it? The old priest can hear nothing. But till then, mum to Marietta and all Napoule.

So the secret remained with the two. Marietta dreamed not of the good luck which was in store for her. She thought only of Colin's wickedness, which had made her the common talk of the whole place. Oh! how she repented her heedlessness about the ribbon; and yet in her heart she forgave the reprobate his crime. Marietta was far too good. She told her mother, she told all her playmates, "Colin has found my lost hat-band. I never gave it to him. He only wishes to vex me with it. You all know that Colin was always ill-disposed toward me, and always sought to mortify me!"

Ah! the poor child! she knew not what new abomination the malicious fellow was again contriving.

THE BROKEN CUP.

EARLY in the morning Marietta went to the spring with the cup. There were no flowers yet on the rock. It was still quite too early; for the sun had scarcely risen from the sea.

Footsteps were heard. Colin came in sight, the flowers in his hand. Marietta became very red. Colin stammered out, "Good-morning, Marietta;" but the greeting came not from his heart; he could hardly bring it over his lips.

"Why dost thou wear my ribbon so publicly, Colin?" said Marietta, and placed the cup upon the rock. "I did not give it thee."

"Thou didst not give it to me, dear Marietta?" asked he, and inward rage made him deadly pale.

Marietta was ashamed of the falsehood, drooped her eyelids, and said, after awhile, "Well, I did give it to thee, yet thou shouldst not have worn it so openly. Give it me back again."

Slowly he untied it; his anger was so great that he could not prevent the tears from filling his eyes, nor the sighs from escaping his breast. "Dear Marietta, leave thy ribbon with me," said he softly.

"No," answered she.

Then his suppressed passion changed into desperation. Sighing, he looked toward Heaven, then sadly on Marietta, who, silent and abashed, stood by the spring with downcast eyes.

He wound the violet-colored ribbon around the stalks of the flowers, said, "There, take them all," and threw the flowers so spitefully against the magnificent cup upon the rock that it was thrown down and dashed to pieces. Maliciously he fled away.

Mother Manon, lurking behind the window, had seen and heard all. When the cup broke hearing and sight left her. She was scarcely able to speak for very horror. And as she pushed with all her strength against the narrow window, to shout after the guilty one, it gave way, and with one crash fell to the earth and was shattered in pieces.

So much ill-luck would have discomposed any other woman. But Manon soon recovered herself. "How lucky that I was a witness to this roguery!" exclaimed she; "he must to the Justice. He shall replace both cup and window-sash with his gold. It will give a rich dowry to Marietta." But when Marietta brought in the fragments of the shattered cup, when Manon saw the Paradise lost, the good man Adam without a head, and of Eve not a solitary limb remaining, the serpent unhurt, triumphing, the tiger safe, but the little lamb gone even to the very tail, as if the tiger had swallowed it, then mother Manon screamed forth curses against Colin, and said, "One can easily see that this *fell* came from the hand of the Devil."

THE TRIBUNAL.

SHE took the cup in one hand, Marietta in the other, and went about nine o'clock to where Herr Hautmartin was wont to sit in judgment. She there made a great outcry, and showed the broken cup and the Paradise lost. Marietta wept bitterly.

The Justice, when he saw the broken cup and his beautiful bride in tears, flew into so violent a rage toward Colin that his nose was as violet-colored as Marietta's well-known hat-band. He immediately dispatched his bailiffs to bring the criminal before him.

Colin came overwhelmed with grief. Mother Manon now repeated her complaint with great eloquence, before Justice, bailiffs, and scribes. But Colin listened not. He stepped to Marietta and whispered to her, "Forgive me, dear Marietta, as I forgave thee. I broke thy cup unintentionally; but thou, thou hast broken my heart!"

"What whispering is that?" cried Herr Hautmartin, with magisterial authority. "Hearken to this accusation, and defend yourself."

"I have nought to defend. I broke the cup against my will," said Colin.

"That I verily believe," said Marietta sobbing; "I am as guilty as he; for I offended and angered him; then he threw the ribbon and flowers to me. He could not help it."

"Well, I should like to know!" cried mother Manon. "Do you intend to defend him? Mr. Justice, pronounce his sentence. He has broken the cup, and he does not deny it; and I, on his account, the window—will he deny that? Let us see."

"Since you cannot deny it, Mr. Colin," said the Justice, "you must pay three hundred livres for the cup, for it is worth that; and then for—"

"No," interrupted Colin, "it is not worth so much. I bought it at Vence, at the fair, for Marietta, for one hundred livres."

"You bought it, sir, brazen face?" shrieked the Justice, and his whole face became like Marietta's hat-band. He could not or would not say more, for he dreaded a disagreeable investigation of the matter.

But Colin was vexed at the imputation, and said, "I sent this cup on the evening of the fair, by your own servant, to Marietta. There stands Jacques in the door. He is a witness. Speak, Jacques, did I not give thee the box to carry to Mrs. Manon?"

Herr Hautmartin wished to interrupt this conversation by speaking loudly. But the simple Jacques said, "Only recollect, Herr Justice, you took away Colin's box from me, and carried what was in it to Frau Manon. The box lies, even now, there under the papers."

Then the bailiffs were ordered to remove the simpleton; and Colin was also directed to retire until he should be sent for again.

"Very well, Mr. Justice," interposed Colin; "but this business shall be your last in Napoule. I know this, that you would ingratiate yourself with Frau Manon and Marietta by means of my property. When you want me you will have to ride to Grasse, to the Governor's." With that Colin departed.

Herr Hautmartin was quite puzzled with this affair, and in his confusion knew not what he was about. Mrs. Manon shook her head. The affair was dark and mysterious to her. "Who will now pay me for the broken cup?" she asked.

"To me," said Marietta, with glowing, brightened countenance, "*to me* it is already paid for."

MYSTERIOUS DISPENSATIONS.

COLIN rode that same day to the Governor, at Grasse, and came back early the next morning. But Mr. Hautmartin only laughed at him, and removed all mother Manon's suspicions by swearing he would let his nose be cut off if Colin did not pay three hundred livres for the broken cup. He also went with mother Manon to talk with Father Jerome about the marriage, and impressed upon him the necessity of earnestly setting before Marietta her duty, as an obedient daughter, of not opposing the will of her mother in her marriage. This the pious old man promised, although he understood not the half of what they shouted in his ear.

Marietta took the broken cup into her bed-chamber, and now truly loved it; and it was as if Paradise were planted in her bosom, since it had been destroyed on the cup.

When Monday morning came mother Manon said to her daughter, "Dress yourself handsomely, and carry this myrtle wreath to Father Jerome; he wants it for a bride." Marietta, dressed in her Sunday clothes, took the myrtle wreath unsuspiciously, and carried it to Father Jerome.

On the way Colin met her, and greeted her joyfully, though timidly; and when she told him where she was taking the wreath Colin said, "I am going the same way, for I am carrying the money for the Church's tenths to the priest." And as they went on he took her hand silently, and both trembled, as if they designed some great crime against each other.

"Hast thou forgiven me?" whispered Colin anxiously. "Ah! Marietta, what have I done to thee, that thou art so cruel toward me?"

She could only say, "Be quiet, Colin, you shall have the ribbon again; and I will preserve the cup, since it came from you! Did it really come from you?"

"Ah! Marietta, canst thou doubt it? All I have I would gladly give thee. Wilt thou, hereafter, be as kind to me as thou art to others?"

She replied not. But as she entered the parsonage she looked aside at him, and when she saw his fine eyes filled

with tears, she whispered softly, "Dear Colin!" Then he bent down and kissed her hand. With this the door of a chamber opened, and Father Jerome, with venerable aspect, stood before them. The young couple had nearly fallen from giddiness, and they held fast to each other. I know not whether this was the effect of the hand-kissing or the awe they felt for the sage.

Marietta handed him the myrtle wreath. He laid it upon her head and said, "Little children, love one another;" and then urged the good maiden, in the most touching and pathetic manner, to love Colin. For the old gentleman, from his hardness of hearing, had either mistaken the name of the bridegroom, or, from want of memory, forgotten it, and thought Colin must be the bridegroom.

Then Marietta's heart softened under the exhortation of the venerable father, and with tears and sobs she exclaimed, "Ah! I have loved him for a long time, but he hates me."

"I hate thee, Marietta?" cried Colin; "my soul has lived only in thee, since thou camest to Napoule. Oh! Marietta, how could I hope and believe that thou didst love me? Does not all Napoule worship thee?"

"Why then dost thou avoid me, Colin, and prefer all my companions before me?"

"Oh! Marietta, I feared and trembled with love and anxiety when I beheld thee; I had not the courage to approach thee; and when I was away from thee I was most miserable."

As they talked thus with each other the good father thought they were quarrelling; and he threw his arms around them, brought them together, and said imploringly, "Little children, little children, love one another."

Then Marietta sank on Colin's breast, and Colin threw his arms around her, and both faces beamed with rapture. They forgot the priest, the whole world. Colin's lips hung upon Marietta's sweet mouth. It was indeed only a kiss, but a kiss of sweetest self-forgetfulness. Each was sunk into the other. Both had so completely lost their recollection that unwittingly they followed the delighted Father Jerome into the church and before the altar.

"Marietta!" sighed he.

"Colin!" sighed she.

In the church there were many devout worshippers; but they witnessed Colin's and Marietta's marriage with amazement. Many ran before the close of the ceremony to spread the news in every direction throughout Napoule: "Colin and Marietta are married!"

When the solemnization was over Father Jerome honestly rejoiced that he had succeeded so well, and that such little opposition had been made by the parties. He led them to the parsonage.

END OF THIS MEMORABLE HISTORY.

THEN mother Manon arrived, breathless; she had waited at home a long time for the bridegroom. He had not arrived. At the last stroke of the clock she grew anxious, and went to Herr Hautmartin's. There a new surprise awaited her. She learned that the Governor, together with the officers of the Viguerie, had appeared, and taken possession of the accounts, chests, and papers of the Justice, and at the same time arrested Herr Hautmartin.

"This surely is the work of that wicked Colin," thought she, and hurried to the parsonage, in order to apologize to Father Jerome for delaying the marriage. The good gray-headed old man advanced towards her, proud of his work, and leading by the hand the newly married pair.

Now mother Manon lost her wits and her speech in good earnest, when she learned what had happened. But Colin had more thoughts and powers of speech than in his whole previous life. He told of his love and the broken cup, the falsehood of the Justice, and how he had unmasked this unjust magistrate in the Viguerie at Grasse. Then he besought mother Manon's blessing, since all this happened without any fault on the part of Marietta or himself.

Father Jerome, who for a long time could not make out what had happened, when he received a full explanation of the marriage through mistake piously folded his hands and exclaimed, with uplifted eyes, "Wonderful are the dispensations of Providence." Colin and Marietta kissed his hands; mother Manon, through sheer veneration of Heaven, gave the young couple her blessing, but remarked, incidentally, that her head seemed turned round.

Frau Manon herself was pleased with her son-in-law, when she came to know the full extent of his property, and especially when she found that Herr Hautmartin and his nose had been taken as prisoner to Grasse.

"But am I then really a wife?" asked Marietta; "and really Colin's wife?"

Mother Menon nodded her head, and Marietta hung upon Colin's arm. Thus they went to Colin's farm, to his dwelling-house, through the garden.

"Look at the flowers, Marietta," said Colin, "how carefully I cultivated them for your cup!"

Colin, who had not expected so pleasant an event, now prepared a wedding feast on the spur of the occasion. Two days was it continued. All Napoule was feasted. Who shall describe Colin's rapture and extravagance?

The broken cup is preserved in the family to the present day, as a memorial and sacred relic.

THE Hartford *Courant* pronounces the report of the Reconstruction Committee unsatisfactory to both North and South. The Springfield *Republican* says: "The radical wing of the Republican party is disappointed and dissatisfied with the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, quite as much as if not more than the more conservative portion of the party." It recommends that the Obstruction Committee be dissolved, and each House decide for itself as to the admission of claimants.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; without distinction of color, and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for the crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespass, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said Courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, *and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States*, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, *at the expense of the United States*, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, *it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.*

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy-Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, *they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them* in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid *shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery*, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person, charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper Court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District-Attorneys, the Marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district, and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. *The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners* for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act *shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them*, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner, *and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises*; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the Courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, *and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the Judge of the district within which the arrest is made*, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, *to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District-Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate*, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, *or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.*

Passed the Senate February 2, 1866.
Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

A more accurate title for this measure would be the Negro Citizenship Bill; but it is best known by the name given above. It was the twin bill to the Freedmen's Bureau Supplement, which came to such an untimely end under the veto of the President. Both were intended to carry out a system of Federal interference and administration in the Southern country, as a fixed and permanent feature of national policy. By the Freedmen's Bureau Supplement a vast number of offices were to be established, and a general system of management over the relations of the white and black races was to be inaugurated, and the provisions of the bill contained no limitation of time as to the exercise of the powers provided for by it. No one is able to give an intelligent estimate of the expense it would have caused the Government of the United States; but it could not well have been, considering the machinery provided and the extent of jurisdiction contemplated, less than twenty-five or thirty millions per annum. Even the present Freedmen's Bureau, though comparatively limited in its jurisdiction and powers, costs the Government in direct expenditure at the rate of eleven or twelve millions of dollars per year, and it is to continue in existence until April 2, 1867, being one year from the date of the President's Peace Proclamation. A man might well think this enormous outlay sufficient for the particular objects in view. It is about as much as the whole yearly expenditure of the Government when John Quincy Adams was President.

But we intend to notice rather the other bill establishing negro citizenship throughout the country, commonly called the "Civil Rights Bill," and which has been passed by Congress against the opinion of the President.

In the first place this bill provides for an indefinite number of Commissioners, Presidential agents, and Commissioner appointees. The fourth section declares it to be "The duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with the violation of this act:" that is, they may appoint as many officers as they please under pretence of enforcing the act. The same section, after naming District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners, adds: "And every other officer who may be especially empowered by the President of the United States shall be and is hereby especially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him, or them, to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial," etc. And by the sixth section the Commissioners are "Authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint in writing under their hands any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them," etc. And the persons appointed "Shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged," etc. These numerous officers, unlimited in number, and with duties vaguely defined, are vested with powers never before conferred in this country upon executive officers. Even parts of the army and navy, and the militia and citizens, are made subject to the commands of any person appointed by a Commissioner who is himself selected by no higher authority than the Judge of a Court, and who may be wholly irresponsible and unfit to exercise the powers conferred.

A provision very much like this is found in the tenth section, which declares—"That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, *or such person as he may empower for that purpose*, to employ such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." This is a general, vague, and dangerous power, and might be prostituted to the worst of purposes; but what is particularly observable is that it may be exercised by any person empowered by the President for that purpose. The person employed may be anybody whomsoever, not regularly commissioned nor confirmed by the Senate; in fact a female, foreigner, or negro. It does not require legal learning to understand that this tenth section is in violation of the Constitution, which carefully regulates the power of appointment.

The ninth section provides for amgratory Courts, their places and times of session unfixed by law or rule, but wholly left to Presidential discretion. It declares that it shall be lawful for the President, "In his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District-Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of a more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of the act;" and the "judge or other officer" shall obey the mandate. We believe that never before in this country were Couris placed under such Executive control.

The Judges of the Circuit Courts who, under the fourth section, appoint the Commissioners who are to exercise judicial powers enforcing the act, are by the eighth section to fix the compensation of the Commissioner's appointees, and the amounts allowed are to be paid from the Treasury of the United States upon their certificates.

But there are provisions to the bill still more grave and objectionable. By the third section, in any State where any right under the first section is denied or cannot be enforced, all causes, *civil and criminal*, affecting the persons or race in question, are to be brought in or removed to the Federal Courts. This sweeping and portentous increase of Federal jurisdiction may justly excite apprehension. But no account seems to have been taken of the fundamental and revolutionary change which might be produced by it, or which is contemplated by it. All the private litigation and criminal prosecutions, which may concern millions of persons, are to be thrown into the Federal Courts, to burthen them with business, and to produce incalculable expense to the United States. This provision is in malignant violation of Constitutional principles, as well as unreasonable, impolitic, and expensive.

But the second section is the gem of the bill. Its exposition by the President in his veto message, and by Mr. Bingham (a Republican member from Ohio) in the House of Representatives, has exposed it pretty generally to public notice. Suffice it to say that it exposes State judges and other officers to fine and imprisonment for construing or enforcing any law or regulation which may be held to conflict with the provisions of the act. The idea of punishing a judge by a criminal prosecution for a mis-judgment or wrong judgment upon a question of law, or the officers of his Court for executing his decision, is monstrous. In plain English this bill proposes to substitute a criminal prosecution for a writ of error. Instead of correcting the errors of an Inferior Court by an appeal or other proceeding to a superior one, the judge who gives the decision is to be fined and imprisoned for his mistake, and the officers who execute his process are to be punished also!

But the most important question which is to be examined is the question of *power* in Congress, under the Constitution, to enact the bill into a law, and particularly to enact the first section. By that section "All persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States without distinction of color, and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery;" and further, such inhabitants "Shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of personal property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

From whence is derived the authority to enact this section? It cannot be from the naturalization clause of the Constitution. To *naturalize* means to make a *native* of one who is not, and the power to do this is completely illustrated by our naturalization laws, which necessarily apply to persons of foreign birth, and to them alone. The authority given to Congress "to pass uniform laws of naturalization," therefore, has no relation to the present question, as some pretend.

The argument then must turn upon the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. By that amendment Congress was authorized to enforce emancipation "by appropriate legislation." Now appropriate legislation must mean here such laws as are necessary to execute and maintain the abolition of slavery decreed by the previous clause of the amendment. The relation of master and slave was to be broken, and never to be renewed. Whatever is necessary to this end, and appropriate to its accomplishment, Congress may do in its legislative capacity; but it can do nothing else by virtue of this power. Testing the above section by this rule, it stands unsupported by any arguments or reason which can be accepted by a just and reasonable mind.

Freedom is not citizenship, and a power to make a man free is not a power to make him a citizen, a member of the political body which constitutes the State. A foreigner is a freeman, and yet without any pretence to citizenship, unless he become naturalized under some law appropriate to the purpose. Nor are Indians citizens, although freemen and born upon our soil. We say then that it is manifest that a power to make a negro a freeman, in a particular State, is not a power to make him a citizen of the State or of the United States. It is simply and only a power to relieve him from subjection to the will of another, and such was undoubtedly the object, and the only object, of the Constitutional Amendment. The amendment means what it says, and does not mean something else.

So much for the citizenship attempted to be conferred upon emancipated slaves, and all others, of every race and color, born within the country (except untaxed Indians). But the particular "civil rights" conferred upon these new made citizens are equally without warrant in the Constitutional Amendment. For instance, a right "to give evidence" is not a necessary incident of freedom, nor necessary even to its enjoyment. To give evidence is rather a duty than a right, where the law prescribes or permits it; the right to *have* evidence may be conceived of as a civil right, but not the other. Besides, everywhere the admission of witnesses to testify is authorized by laws appropriate to the jurisdiction, and the admission or rejection of a witness has no effect upon his *status* as a member of the social body. Slaves may be made witnesses by law, and freemen may be rejected for various reasons which may appear sufficient to those who enact the laws. An infidel may not be permitted to testify. Is he, therefore, less a freeman? A party in interest may be excluded, and various other persons, without impeachment of their position or rights as freemen in the community. It must then appear too plain for denial, that the Congressional power to enforce emancipation does not involve the power to regulate the laws of evidence in a State, and to determine who shall be admitted as witnesses in her Courts.

Take another "civil right" mentioned in the section under examination; that of holding and conveying real estate. This right is withheld from foreigners in many of our States, and in most countries of the world, upon grounds of public policy. But the man would be laughed at who should assert that such persons, incapable of holding real estate, were for that reason not freemen.

The power to enforce the abolition of slavery of negroes does not then extend to endowing them with all the privileges of citizenship in a State, or to conferring upon them all such civil or political rights as Congress may think useful or convenient to them. We are not here considering what rights they ought to possess, but the question of Congressional power as to conferring rights upon them under the Constitutional Amendment. Many of the rights mentioned in the bill have been conferred upon the freedmen already by legislation in the South. Different provisions have been adopted in different States; but the general tendency is to remove restrictions and confer upon them such privileges as are necessary and proper to their situation and condition. We suppose they will receive and enjoy all the rights which they are fitted to exercise more securely and with better results from State legislation than from Congressional enactments. The States which have accepted emancipation will meet the new condition of things in a proper spirit much more likely in the absence of Congressional interference than under its pressure, and especially unauthorized pressure.

But our purpose is rather to point out the objections to the so-called "Civil Rights Bill," than to enter upon the general question of the treatment of the colored race of the South. And as to that bill (the argument against which might be made much stronger), we think it is most manifest that it is both injudicious and unconstitutional; a measure not to be praised, but condemned; and that it will eventually meet with that general disfavor which always impends over acts of folly, fanaticism, and violence.

EXPLANATORY.

THE conductor of the COLUMBIAN is a new man among the people of Columbia County, but he does not find himself engaged in a new vocation. He pursues here the employment which has engaged him elsewhere, and which he learned thoroughly in youth as the business of his manhood; and in undertaking to defend the principles of Unionism, through an independent press, he engages in no strange or unwelcome work. He found himself voluntarily engaged, in the recent war, in supporting the cause of Unionism against enemies in the field, and his prolonged service beneath the national flag gave him increased devotion to those principles of unity and constitutional order upon the stern maintenance of which against all enemies the future of this great country depends. The man who fights for Union in time of war may well defend it by his pen in times of peace. He varies the character of his service, but his object is the same. The men who attempted to take eleven States out of the Union were justly obnoxious to the chastisement of the sword, and they were smitten by it and subdued. Their cause went down under the opprobrium of mankind. They were trampled upon and crushed by public power, and their rebellion and all its works laid prostrate forever. Herein was shown the majesty of the law administered by public force; and herein, also, was shown that love of Union, of the integrity of our Republic, which inspired, and yet inspires, the breasts of our people.

But the great work of restoration is not yet complete. The "bold, bad men" who stood up in arms against the Union are defeated; but men in civil life, who would keep the Union smudered and impotent, and who would intrude upon the policy of the Government disunionism in new forms, yet "strut their brief hour upon the stage, and play fantastic tricks," to the injury and humiliation of the nation. They talk about dead States, as if the war had been efficacious only to destroy, and not to save. They hold the President of the United States to have been an alien enemy, when elected, because he was a citizen of Tennessee. Though he came to his high office, on the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, by virtue of the votes given him by the American people, as their Vice-President, he is, forsooth, from a foreign or conquered country, which has no existence as a State in the Union, and whose loyal sons, who, amid fire and blood, upheld our cause in the darkest hours of the war, are to be considered as subject captives, that hold their lives and property, and all their rights, subject to the pleasure of a conquering power.

Against all these doctrines of disunionism we protest, and shall resist them to the utmost of our power.

NOT ENOUGH REDUCTION.

THE amended Revenue Bill has at last emerged from the Committee of Ways and Means, and gone before the House of Representatives and the country, but too late to have any effect upon the collection of the taxes for 1865. Oppressive and crushing as the existing taxes are, we must bear their load for another year, instead of receiving from the Government that relief for which we had a right to look. We at length know what the Ways and Means propose. What Congress may choose to make out of the bill remains to be seen. The consideration of the question has not yet begun, and when it shall there is no guessing where it may end. We embrace the present occasion, therefore, of saying that, in our judgment, while the principles upon which the bill was framed seem fair, the committee has hardly gone as far as it might judiciously have done in reducing our enormous load of domestic taxation.

It does not seem to have been borne in mind by the members of the committee that the State and local authorities have, during the progress of the civil war, become heavily embarrassed with loads of debt caused by paying bounties to volunteers to fill their quotas of troops under the conscription law, and by maintaining the families of soldiers during their absence in service. In New York State these debts reach an aggregate of about eighty-five millions, and everywhere in the loyal States they are enormous, and the people have to bear the burden of the taxes to pay interest on these debts in addition to the national taxation. The great duties of government are so largely devolved upon States and local authorities, by the frame-work of our institutions, as in the nature of things to render it unavoidable that our State and local revenues should be well sustained in order to preserve order, enforce the laws, foster improvements, etc.

In the large cities we see this illustrated very forcibly, but it would be a serious mistake to suppose that the rural districts are in anywise free from these embarrassments. Their burdens are quite heavy, and thus, between the national, the State, and the local authorities, the taxpayers are about as badly borne down by taxation as any part of England ever was, notwithstanding that we have traditionally regarded England as peculiarly the land of taxes. When we recollect that all these various taxes pass into the rents of property, the prices of provisions, the values of goods, and the wages for all kinds of toil, it will be seen that it is nonsense to talk of reducing the inflation by the mere reduction of the paper currency. The great evil is excessive taxation, and of that it is our duty to try to rid the country as far as possible.

To President Johnson we are mainly indebted for that great blessing, the disbandment of an immense army, and the discharge of the vast swarms of military employes rendered necessary by the civil war. It remains now for Congress to do its part of the work by reducing our taxation from a war standard to that of peace; and however much we may approve of the tax bill as reported, we may as well say frankly that we approve of it only as a beginning, and because we expect much more to come in the way of a relief of the people from these enormous taxes.

Of course we do not disguise from ourselves the fact that the necessities of the National Government are far greater now than they were before the war. But we do not perceive any necessity for the Secretary of the Treasury increasing them by maintaining such a ruinous form of loan as the compound interest notes, or by funding the national greenback currency which now bears no interest, and so adding some twenty-five millions annually to our burden. For this sort of work we do not believe that the loyal people of this nation are content to go on paying such enormous taxes, and submitting to such an odious and inquisitorial system as that under which we now labor. We are glad to notice that the Secretary is beginning to appreciate this common sense philosophy, and shows the fact by putting a stop to the useless and burdensome arrangement yclept "temporary loan," whereby the Government paid interest on the deposits of compound interest notes and other forms of its own issues, and was unable to make use of a considerable fraction of it because it must be held ready to meet demands.

It has been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Government stands in no need of an increase of our debt, and that it can afford to reduce the taxation largely. We trust that it will do so in such a manner as to rid us somewhat of the swarms of employes rendered necessary by the present system of assessment and collection, the effect of which is to devour a large part of the taxes to pay expense of levying. So far as we can perceive, the present bill will not afford this reduction, nor will there be any material relief in that respect so long as the income tax is retained. It is the assessment of that which affords the chief excuse for the employment of this herd of officials.

Candor requires that we should say, also, that we do not believe the tax-ridden people of the loyal States are willing to have their burdens continued in order to carry into effect such schemes as Congress now has before it, in bills to squander nearly three hundred more millions in bounties to soldiers, and about as much more to pay war claims. So long as the money seems to be so abundant, we may expect demagogues in Congress to be profuse in voting it away. If we want to stop this sort of extravagance we must reduce the taxes far more largely than the pending bill proposes. We have done about enough for railroads, bounties, war expenditures, canals, and all those things. It is now time to help the tax-payers, and in their name we demand a much larger reduction than the committee has proposed.

So long as the income tax remains in force all other reductions will seem petty in comparison, for this is immeasurably the most inquisitive, the most unjust, the most costly to assess and collect of all the war taxes. It has no business among the burdens of peace, being in its character essentially an extraordinary war measure. It should cease with the necessities of the war which created it, and nothing short of its total abolition will ever cause a cessation of popular clamor on the subject. English critics favorable to our country and its institutions hold up their hands in astonishment at the tremendous burdens of taxation we are now bearing; and the London *Economist*, after quoting the schedules of the new bill, gives vent to its surprise that the committee has moved so timidly. In the very worst of England's days of taxation no such sum of revenue ever was collected there as we go on piling up annually here.

The loyal and patriotic feeling created by the war was so great that the people were ready to endure any burdens required by the emergency; and this sentiment still has so much force that we find the community passively awaiting a reduction of taxes, without giving shape to its real wishes in the matter, while members of Congress shut their eyes to this fact, and propose to enact laws which will largely augment our national debt, and absolutely render it impossible to reduce taxes. It seems to us to be time that this subject was ventilated thoroughly. The people must make their wishes known to those who have the power to relieve them.

It is worth remembering that, as the revenue arrangements now stand, the great burdens of taxation fall upon the Middle and New England States, while the South, the Far West, and the Pacific States do not even pay the expenses of the Government service in their respective sections. In whatever direction we look, we have got to pay the piper. The agricultural sections pay no adequate share of the taxes, while they require the major part of the Government outlay. The present system, therefore, falls most severely upon all of our peculiar interests.—*North America.*

WITH the present week came the first copy of the *Columbian*, a paper recently established in Bloomsburg, Columbia County.

Having read it carefully we feel disposed to comment on its appearance and its platform. In mechanical execution it is superior to anything we have seen in the way of a country paper, and presents an exceedingly readable appearance. In politics it is intensely Union, regardless of party—and for this apparent reason is unjustly denounced by both party organs of the county. In this respect, however, it holds a position similar to the Administration at present, and the fact of it being thus denounced by both parties is one of the surest indications of its occupying a position which is agreeable to the moderate and thinking men of both parties. Let its resolve be strengthened to maintain the President in his policy, and to stand by the Union under the Constitution, believing that it will meet with a hearty support among the best men of Columbia and adjoining counties. President Johnson stands to-day a sheet-anchor between the disunion Republicans of the North and the conquered disunionists of the South, around whom men who are now more deeply interested in the restoration of the Union than in the advancement of party can rally irrespective of creed. Let us, fellow citizens, support the President in his policy, and support the paper which gives him succor.

Another commendable feature in the paper is its determination not to indulge in the vilest of slang in speaking of its political and personal opponents: this does not preclude the right of handling its opponents in a severe but gentlemanly manner. This is certainly a manly and intelligent manner of defending one's political position. The paper is calculated to please and to prove instructive, and cutting loose from party spirit, we suppose it will not continually annoy its readers with the petty troubles of politics.—*Ashland Advocate.*

THE COLUMBIAN.—This is the title of a new paper just started at Bloomsburg, the first number of which is upon our table. It is published by George H. Moore, and is an earnest supporter of the Administration of President Johnson. We certainly wish all such journals success. We make the following extract from the salutatory of the editor: "The *Columbian* is intended to be preeminently a journal of Unionism, to support all principles and measures of policy which look to the 'consolidation of the Union,' the object announced by General Washington as the principle one had in view in favoring the Constitution of the United States. To this end support must be given to those men in public station who represent and uphold Union principles and a Union policy. They must be supported, their hands upheld, their hearts cheered by words of approval and encouragement. And on the other hand, public men who oppose the unity and harmony of the country, and who would keep alive sectional or partisan hatred to the injury and detriment of the people of the United States, are to be denounced and opposed."

The *Columbian* is claimed as a Republican paper, but it is on the true Democratic track, and we hope it will continue in well-doing. We hope it will prosper.—*Scranton Register.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE review of the local press is unavoidably crowded out this week.

THE Grand Jury has refused to grant the application to incorporate Bloomsburg. Also Mifflin and Jerseytown.

AN interesting article from the Philadelphia *North American*, a leading Republican paper, will be found on the second page.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

OUR readers will be interested in the information contained in the act for the establishment of a Poor House in this county, which we publish in another column.

THE new Grocery Store of HENRY GIGER, on Main Street, contains a varied and full assortment of articles kept in stores of this kind. His facilities for filling orders are ample, and as an additional inducement to purchasers, he offers to receive butter, eggs, meat, and produce in exchange for goods.

WE suggest to our patrons to preserve their copies of the COLUMBIAN from the commencement of its publication, by placing them upon a regular file, or laying them aside in some secure place. This will enable them hereafter to refer to any subject of interest, and to have the numbers bound in regular volumes for preservation. A little attention or trouble in this behalf will secure to them a valuable record of news and of events.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Jacob Hossler *vs.* William Slaughbach and wife. An action of slander. Verdict for plaintiff, $91.67 and costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Andrew Gingles. Indictment, assault and battery. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, fine of $10 and costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Nathaniel Perry. Indictment, larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentence.

Commonwealth *vs.* George Lazarus. Indictment, obtaining money under false pretences. Not a true bill.

Hugh W. McReynolds *vs.* Peter Oliphant. Plaintiff takes non-suit.

Executors of George Longenberger, deceased, *vs.* Hugh W. McReynolds, *et. al.*

NEWS ITEMS.

THE President has recognized Martin Lewis as Vice-Counsul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

COUNT GUROWSKI, a Polish exile, well known in this country, died at his lodgings in Washington on the 4th inst.

THE Canadian Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 8th of June. The session will probably be a short one.

THE telegraph reports that the steamer *Continental*, with Mr. Mercer's bevy of New England girls on board, has arrived at San Francisco.

A TRIAL of skill by the telegraphers of New England and New York took place on Monday, the 7th instant, the prize being a silver telegraph key.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Mr. Sumner is opposed to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, and will propose a plan of his own, based on negro suffrage."

GOVERNOR PIERPONT, of Virginia, has appointed Hon. Alexander Rives Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson.

THE Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania has narrowed the guage of its road from Elmira to Canandaigua, and has a uniform guage from Washington to New York.

A STORE in Norfolk, leased some time ago for the enormous sum of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, was on Friday week rented by auction for fifty-seven dollars per month.

THE Convention of East Tennessee has adopted resolutions petitioning the Legislature for an act allowing to East Tennessee a separate State government. There were only four dissenting voices. The convention has adjourned *sine die*.

A CALL has been made for a convention to meet at Knoxville, on May 3, composed of delegates from all counties in East Tennessee, to memorialize the Legislature for leave to form a new State, to be called the State of East Tennessee.

THERE are fifteen iron-clads now in process of construction, three of them in New York, three at Cincinnatti, two each at St. Louis and Pittsburg, and one each at Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Brownsville, Pa., and Kensington, Pa.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS and her little daughter were admitted to Carroll Hall to see Mr. Davis on Thursday, the 3d instant. The meeting was witnessed only by the officer in attendance, but is reported to have been a most tender and affecting one. It is not known how long they will remain.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT attended the exhibition, in Washington, of left-handed penmanship by a number of soldiers who were deprived in the war of the corresponding member on the right. The exhibition has been a great success. Prizes were given to the successful competitors.

IN the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 3d instant, Speaker Stone ruled that members of the House who would receive the benefits of the bill to equalize the bounties of State troops, by reason of having been soldiers, would not be allowed to vote. The ruling was sustained.

THE order of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a recent date, suspending the payment of all prize money upon which payment had not been made, has been rescinded, and payment on these lists will be commenced after the 1st of next month. Several hundred thousand dollars are involved in these payments.

GENERAL SHERMAN left St. Louis on the 3d instant for an extended tour through Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska, with a view to observe the projected Pacific Railroad routes and the proposed eastern terminl.

IT is believed that the property left to Tufts College by the late Sylvanus Packard will produce three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This college is of the Universalist persuasion, and is situated in Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL BLAIR is now engaged in delivering a series of speeches throughout the State of Missouri on the political issues of the day, under the auspices of the State Central Committee of the conservative Union party.

MRS. JOHN WOOD, the actress, has sold her residence in New York to a nephew of Mr. George Peabody, of London, for twenty-four thousand dollars, including the furniture. Mrs. Wood returns to England about the middle of July.

MR. BECKWITH, Commissioner for the United States to the Paris Exposition, writes to Secretary Seward that there are as many assistant commissioners with him as he wants, and that persons really desirous of assisting the United States exhibition at that great fair can do so best at home.

IN Europe, in the year 1865, the amount of beet sugar raised was one billion two hundred and sixty-five million pounds, and it is thought that the cultivation of the sugar beet, commensurate with the area adapted to its growth, would add hundreds of millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the West.

WE hear that Ticknor and Fields have become the custodians of the valuable copyrights of Mr. James Parton's popular biographies of Burr, Franklin, Jackson, and Butler, and that they will henceforth be his publisher—an arrangement which will doubtless prove mutually satisfactory, and from the facilities of publication enhance greatly Mr. Parton's reputation.

THE "Executive Committee of the State Central Committee of the Union party of Maryland" held meetings in Baltimore, on Monday and Tuesday inst, at which a resolution favoring the call for a State Convention was voted down, as was also a resolution in favor of continuing the present registry law and opposing its repeal, and a resolution endorsing the report of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee. A resolution in opposition to negro suffrage was adopted, and resolutions declaring that all the States are States in the Union, as before the Rebellion, and denying the power to exclude a State or govern it as a Territory; declaring the qualification of electors to be a reserved right of the States, with which Congress could not interfere by imposing universal suffrage; endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson; and pledging support to Governor Swann, on the hypothesis that he is in full accord with the above platform, were also adopted.

CHOLERA—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, having been requested by the Commissioners of Health of the City of New York to publish such information as may be of use to the people at large in view of the anticipated approach of an epidemic of cholera, would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the following statement of facts, and beg their careful consideration of the suggestions and advice.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the cause and mode of propagation of the cholera, all now agree in their observations in this acknowledged fact, that its greatest ravages and most fearful mortality are among the filthy, the vicious, and the destitute, and in fact it is almost confined to the imprudent, the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines.

Cleanliness, therefore, is of the first importance, both of your person and your houses, particularly your yards, sinks, privies, and cesspools, where fresh chloride of lime should be daily sprinkled, and the adjoining walls and fences surrounding them repeatedly whitewashed.

Be careful that there is no stagnant water either in your cellars or yards, and if your basements are damp, use fires in them frequently to burn up the foul air, and cause a more perfect ventilation.

Remove all garbage at least once a day, and twice if possible, and permit nothing to remain on the premises to undergo decomposition.

Keep your houses well ventilated.

Be temperate in all things, both in eating and drinking. Be temperate in exercise, in labor, both physical and mental. Keep good hours. Take proper food, in reasonable quantities, at proper times. Plainly cooked meats, with boiled rice, and bread, and thoroughly cooked potatoes, should form the ordinary base of diet.

Abstain from all unripe fruits, and stale or partially decayed vegetables; but above all, avoid excess of intoxicating drinks of every kind.

Wear flannel next the skin, and at all times maintain the natural temperature of the body by a sufficient amount of clothing. Avoid all exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and if accidentally exposed to a storm, remove your wet boots and clothing as soon as possible.

The cholera is not the necessarily fatal disease which it is commonly believed to be, but is a disease that is both preventable and curable. It is always preceded by symptoms of languor and debility, with diarrhœa, and in this stage is almost always curable; but if neglected at this period, and the diarrhœa permitted to continue until collapse comes on, it is then almost always fatal.

At the very commencement of the disease *go to bed, and stay there until you are well*, with warm flannel around the body, warm bricks or bottles of hot water to the feet if necessary, and if there is a tendency to vomit apply a mustard plaster over the stomach. If you have not got a bed, lie down on the floor and keep yourself warm, but by all means retain the horizontal position all the time, not even getting up to attend to the evacuations, but use a bed-pan or other convenience for that purpose, and immediately send for some qualified physician for advice. But above all things, abstain from taking any of the advertised nostrums that will flood the city, and swallow no medicines unless prescribed by a competent physician.

Fear and *despondency* are the great sources of danger in all epidemics, but more especially so in cholera than any other.

While, therefore, we would urge upon all the citizens the use of every prudential and precautionary measure, let them preserve a calm and composed state of mind, a cheerful heart, and dispel all fear; and by a confiding trust in an allwise and merciful Providence, we can reasonably hope to escape this scourge if we implicitly obey His laws.

LEWIS A SAYRE, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the *Columbian*, published at Bloomsburg, Pa. It is a large sheet, and got up without regard to expense. Its professions of principles are rather vague and indefinite. It avows itself in favor of the Union, but does not seem to support the Union candidate for Governor, General Geary. Party lines have been more closely drawn in Columbia County than in any other county in the State, and as both parties have their papers, there would seem to be but a poor opening for a paper which supports neither; but of this the publisher is the best judge. We wish the new paper success in proportion to its merits.—*Jersey Shore Vidette.*

NEW PAPER.—We have the first number of a new paper called the *Columbian*, published in Bloomsburg, Pa., by Captain G. H. Moore. It is ably edited and neatly printed. It claims to be an independent journal. Success to the new enterprise.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

MARRIED.

On the 29th ultimo, near Muncy, DAVID MASTERS, of Millville, Columbia County, to PHŒBE WILLITS, of Lycoming County.

In Washington D. C., on the 12th ultimo, by Rev. J. A. Welter, GEORGE H. MOORE to LIZZIE E. HEYDON, both of Washington.

DIED.

In Espy, on the 5th ultimo, very suddenly, MARY CATHARINE, daughter of William G. and Elizabeth Girton, aged one year, seven months and twenty-eight days.

In Orangeville, on the 28th ultimo, G. HENRY STEWART, son of A. B. and Agnes Stewart, aged about two years.

In Fishing Creek Township, on the 24th ultimo, MARTHA SINGER, aged ninety-two years.

E. H. Little,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

Wesley Wirt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

C. B. Brockway,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Charles G. Barkley,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

M. E. Jackson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. Trangh,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. L'Velle,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

Bridge Notice.—The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. 75 cents per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th instant.

JOHN C. HARTLESS, Treasurer.
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 2, 1866.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE NEW GROCERY STORE,
Old Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS just received at

HENRY GIGERS NEW STORE,

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Molasses,
Sugars,
Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Spices,
Fish,
Salt,
Raisins,
Tobacco,
Segars,
Candles,
Notions,
Toys,

FLOUR, FEED, AND PROVISIONS,

together with a great variety of notions generally kept in stores.

BUTTER, EGGS, MEAT, AND PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

HENRY GIGER.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF A HOUSE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE POOR IN THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That J. A. Funston, Oliver Harris, Levi Yeiter, Jesse Hughman, Thomas Creasy, sr., Samuel Bogert, William Lamon, William J. Thaler, and John K. Conner be and are hereby appointed commissioners, any three of whom shall be a majority of them, over before the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia County, eight hundred and sixty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they, or a majority of them, shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Columbia County, and to take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act, and certify their proceedings herein under their hands and seals to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Columbia County, to be filed in the office thereof, at the next general election the qualified electors of Columbia County shall elect three respectable citizens of the said county to be directors of the poor and of the House of Employment for Columbia County for the ensuing year, and the duties of the said county shall immediately on receiving the returns from the several election districts and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals the names of persons so elected directors to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors of their being elected, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House, in the said county, on the first Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, of the third at the expiration of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the room above described, may serve for three years, and one-third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. That the sheriff of said county shall, within ten days after the passage of this act, notify the commissioners of their appointment, and when they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which said place of meeting shall be in Bloomsburg, at the Court House.

SECTION 3. Every director elected in manner aforesaid, or appointed as is provided in the twelfth section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before entering upon the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace of said county to discharge the duties of director of the poor for said county truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his judgment and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take said oath or affirmation within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the directors for the time being as debts are or shall be by law recoverable, and the directors qualified as aforesaid are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation in any case when it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of their office.

SECTION 4. The said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the County of Columbia, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style, and title of Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Columbia, and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever; to purchase, take, and hold any lands and tenements within their county in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use, and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office of all moneys, bonds, of notes, book accounts, or other papers to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his hands, custody, and possession, and said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physicians or physician, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship do not expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their notice, or as may be found approprietors. *Provided*, That no child shall be bound out to any of the County Commissioners, nor without the benefit of the public schools of the district.

SECTION 5. That the said Directors, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have power annually, as soon after the returns for the annual assessment in said county as practicable, to lay a rate or assessment not exceeding one cent on the dollar, at any time, upon all real and personal estates within the county aforesaid, for defraying the expenses of purchasing said farm, erecting said buildings, and maintaining the poor in said county, and shall be levied upon the basis of the last adjusted valuation made for regulating county rates and levies, and having caused fair duplicates of such rates or assessments by them laid to be made, which shall be signed by them, shall issue their warrant to the collector of such tax, therein authorizing and requiring him to demand, receive, and collect from every person therein named, in the manner and by the same process as poor rates are now collectable; and the said directors shall, from the time of the providing by them of suitable buildings for the accommodation of said poor, except so far as such acts, duties, and powers are herein expressly prescribed or limited.

SECTION 6. As soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary provisions as provided therein, notices shall be sent, signed by any two of the directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said County of Columbia, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said House of Employment, which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed; in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who, being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order, under his hand and seal, for relief, by pecuniary supply or otherwise, to such poor person until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey them in said pauper and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said House of Employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance.

SECTION 7. The steward or manager of said Poor House is hereby required yearly, on the first Monday of January in each year, to furnish said directors a statement of the income of said real estate, as nearly as the same can be done, also of excess of his expenditures over and above said income; the number and kind of personal property then on hand, including grain, of each; the number of poor persons admitted and discharged during the year, with the number then therein; the length of time each remained; and the name, age, and sex of each. The treasurer shall annually, on the first Monday of each year, render to said directors a just and correct account of his receipts and disbursements during the preceding year, and the said directors shall annually, in the month of January in each year, publish, in two newspapers published in Bloomsburg, a statement of the receipts, disbursements, and expenditures of said corporation during the preceding year, with a statement of the property, real and personal, then held by them.

SECTION 8. That the compensation of the treasurer, collector, steward, matron, physician, and other officers and assistants shall be fixed by the directors, and the compensation of the directors shall be fixed by the Board of Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, at each yearly settlement, or the next succeeding year. *Provided*, That the compensation of said directors, from the passage of this act until the first yearly settlement, shall be fixed by the Board of Auditors at the first yearly settlement, the directors to furnish the said auditors a correct account of the time and expenses lost and incurred by them in attending to their duties, from which time forward the said compensation shall be fixed and limited.

SECTION 9. The said directors shall from time to time receive, provide for, and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief from any of the several townships or boroughs of Columbia County, and shall receive all those sent by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two Justices of the peace of the said county, directed to the Overseers of the Poor of the proper township or borough; and the said directors are hereby authorized, as to them shall seem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any one case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the Poor House of the said County of Columbia.

SECTION 10. That it shall be lawful for the said directors, or a majority of them, in the case of any person in their charge or a proper person to possess any real estate or interest in real estate to apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, or any other counties in this Commonwealth where the said property may be situate, by petition, praying the said Court to grant them an order for the sale of said real estate or interest therein, for the support and maintenance of said pauper, and that the said Court, if they deem it advisable after considering the application, shall grant an order to said directors to make sale of said real estate or interest therein, or any part thereof, on such terms as the said Court shall think it advisable, and the said directors shall, in pursuance of said order, offer said real estate, or interest therein, on the premises, at public sale, and sell the same at public out-cry, after giving at least twenty days' public notice of the time and place of sale, by three hand-bills, put up in public places, and by advertisement in one newspaper published in the county wherein said property is situated, which sale or sales the said directors shall return to the said court, and after confirmation of the same shall execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed of conveyance for said estate, on the said purchaser's full compliance with the terms and conditions of said sale, which deed so made shall vest the property therein described to the grantee as fully and effectually as the said pauper had and enjoyed the same, and that the said directors shall apply the proceeds of said sale, or so much as may be necessary, to the support and maintenance of said pauper, and if any balance shall remain after his or her death, and after defraying funeral expenses, the said directors shall pay over said balance to the legal representatives of said pauper, upon demand made and security being given to indemnify said directors from the claims of all other persons.

SECTION 11. A quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby required and required, to meet at the said House of Employment at least once in every month, and visit the apartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment, or otherwise.

SECTION 12. In case of any vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the first section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected, to serve as if no vacancy had happened.

SECTION 13. All claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect, as if this act had not passed; and when the said poor house shall be duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseer, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships, in the County of Columbia, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them employed toward repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 14. As soon as the poor of the County of Columbia shall have been removed to the House of Employment, all the several laws in force in said county, and the moneys and taxes collected and paid over as directed in section thirteenth of this act, the office of Overseers of the Poor within the several boroughs and townships in said county shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That the said directors or treasurers, or any one or more of the treasurers of the several townships, may, within twenty days from the yearly settlement by the auditors aforesaid, appeal from such settlement to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, in the same manner and under the same provisions and regulations that appeals from settlements by township auditors are now allowed.

SECTION 16. That no money shall be paid by the treasurer except upon orders drawn by the directors and signed by at least two of the said directors.

SECTION 17. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Columbia County, as to the expediency of erecting a Poor House, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors and judges for the several townships and boroughs, at an election, to be held on the first Tuesday of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside "For a Poor House" or "Against a Poor House;" and if a majority appear, upon casting up the votes of the different districts, at the Court House, on the Friday following the said election, that a majority of the qualified electors of any township or borough are For a Poor House, then the foregoing act to take effect as to those townships or boroughs; but if a majority of the votes in any township or borough shall be against a Poor House, then the foregoing act to be null and void as to the townships or boroughs voting against such Poor House.

SECTION 18. The non-accepting townships or boroughs shall not be entitled to vote for directors of the said House of Employment; nor shall they be entitled to receive or enjoy any benefits or advantages by virtue of this act; nor shall the directors be chosen from the said non-accepting townships or boroughs; nor shall the auditors mentioned in the fifteenth section of this act appoint from any such townships or boroughs, a number from the directors of the said House of Employment may receive paupers from the said non-accepting townships or boroughs at a rate of compensation per week to be agreed upon between the Steward or Head Overseer and Overseers of the Poor of the townships or boroughs so applying.

SECTION 19. All laws and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, or supplied hereby, are hereby repealed.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. ELLMYER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing Act of Assembly, notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding the general elections of the several townships and borough of Columbia County, to be conducted by the respective election officers of the same, on the Tuesday, 5th day of June, A. D. 1866, between the hours as right o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., to vote upon the question of "For a Poor House" or "Against a Poor House," and to make return of said election at the Court House, on Friday, the eighth day of June aforesaid, according to law.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Parsel, in Hemlock township, on Monday, 7th inst., when the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SUPER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randell's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one straight load than the Randell Hook. We consider it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, Dr. F. C. HARRISON,
W. R. ROOSS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DERRICK, DANIEL NOYES,
H. HOLCOMELLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JAMES WOLFGANG.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

and every variety of articles usually kept in a FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARTLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

LIFE INSURANCE.

If you wish to live long and die happy, go without delay and

INSURE YOUR LIFE

in the best Company in the world,

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ITS CASH ASSETS ARE $13,000,000,

and the annual dividend for the fiscal year of 1865 amounts to seventy-five per cent. on all parties entitled to participations, being the largest dividend ever declared by any company for the same length of time. For further information apply to

P. S. RUSHEL, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plows, Harrows, and every thing usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BELMYER.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIBBON, Proprietor.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellwog*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as here before to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable rates asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jaynes's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Spain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.

Owing to the late fall in gold,

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL

has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c., &c.,

give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our old customers and the public generally can be accommodated with goods of every style and quality suited for the Spring trade, and at the lowest cost rates. The stock, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Looking Glasses,
Wrapping Paper,
Paints and oils,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Tinware,
Salt,
Plaster,
Grain and Seeds,
&c., &c., &c.,

is replenished weekly or daily, as necessity requires, from New York and Philadelphia.

IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association, for the election of officers to serve one year, will be held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 19th of May, 1866, at two o'clock P.M. A full attendance is desired.

SYLVESTER PURSELL, President.
L. B. RUPERT, Secretary.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER

has always on hand and for sale

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS;

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS;

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Having recently fitted up a new and elegant

ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,

he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT

GRANDMA.

We miss her from the old fireside,
Where stands her vacant chair;
Those trembling feet we hear no more
Pacing the well-worn sand-stone floor,
Nor climbing the oaken stair.

We miss her wonted happy smile
When partaking the frugal meal;
And her words of hope, when worldly care
Would fill our thoughts with sad despair,
We never again shall feel.

We miss her from the garden-seat,
With the children round her knee;
That soft, low laugh, as she told her tale
Of her own young days at the cot in the dale,
'Tis buried in Death's deep sea.

We miss her pious brief "Amen"
At our morn and evening grace;
But the balm-covered book of daily prayer—
Sweet solace of her life-long care—
Still has its wonted place.

We miss her in a thousand ways
Which tongue can ne'er express;
Her friendly word and timely smile
Life's dullest hour would oft beguile
Of care and loneliness.

We miss her; but the day will come
We, too, shall go that way;
In Heaven again we hope to meet,
Around the throne and mercy-seat,
Which never pass away.

AGRICULTURAL.

Temperature at which Seeds Germinate.

THE celebrated Swiss botanist, M. A. de Candolle, has published an account of numerous experiments upon the temperature at which seeds will germinate. We give a few of his results with respect to well-known plants, reducing the temperature to the Fahrenheit scale. The seed of common white mustard will germinate at or a little below the freezing point. While white clover remained dormant at forty-one and a half degrees, it germinated when the temperature was only one degree above that. Indian corn would not start at forty-two degrees, but germinated at a temperature very near forty-eight degrees. Melon seeds refused to germinate at fifty-five degrees, but did below sixty-two and a half degrees. While there is a limit of temperature below which each particular seed will not germinate, there is also a limit in the other direction, and seeds fail to start when the temperature is too high—the point, as in the other case, varying with the species; the greater part of some seeds of white clover did not germinate above eighty-two and a half degrees. "Thus seeds only germinate between certain limits of temperature, and those which can only do so within narrow limits are least able to extend themselves geographically."

Strawberries,

as soon as Winter is well over, are to be uncovered, parting the straw so as to expose the plants, but leave the ground covered. New beds are to be planted as early as possible. For the garden beds four feet wide, with two feet walks between them, answer the best. Set the plants in three rows, one in the centre and the others eighteen inches from it, and the plants eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots, and set as deeply as can be done without covering the centre of the plant. Some prefer to set the plants a foot apart each way; but for varieties that form large stools, in hill culture, eighteen inches is none too great a distance.

Peas.

A LIGHT, dry soil that has been manured the year before is better than one recently enriched. Sow as early as possible, putting the seeds three inches deep and an inch apart. It is customary to plant double rows nine inches apart. Set the brush between the rows. In the market gardens the rows are three feet apart, and as the peas grow they are earthed up, without any brush. But in gardens neatness as well as productiveness require that the vines be supported. Soak before planting.

Seeds.

Those who save their own seeds should get their roots, etc., out early. Use only the best shaped and best kept onions, turnips, carrots, cabbages, etc., and set them out in well-manured soil. It is not well to attempt to raise the seed of more than one variety of each within the limits of a moderate garden. Never set a cabbage stump for seed, but a whole plant, and the very best, and then allow only a few strong central stalks to grow.

Potatoes.

PLOUGH deep. Manure with a good compost, and with leached ashes in the drill, or use any manure not in a condition of rottenness. Plant early and four or five inches deep, using large seed cut in quarters. Plant no small potatoes of any kind; but if you wish to make the seed go as far as possible, cut to single eyes, plant not quite so deep, and give better care.

Gooseberries

should not be overlooked. The Houghton and American seedling are better than no gooseberries. We do not see why Downing's seedling is so generally overlooked. It is a much better fruit than either of the others. Why don't some one get up a gooseberry as hardy as the Houghton and as good as the Whitesmith?

Beets.

Sow the early sorts in a rich, light and finely worked soil, in rows fifteen inches apart. Soak the seed in warm water for twenty-four hours, turn the water off and keep the dish covered in a warm place until the sprouts show themselves, then roll the seed in plaster and sow. An ounce of seed will be enough for about a hundred feet of drill.

The Currant

is, so to speak, one of the most flexible of fruits. Neglect will bring small fruit from large varieties, and pruning and manuring will induce the small sorts to swell to a respectable size with gratitude for the attention. The moral of which is, manure the currant bushes.

Rhubarb.

Fork in the manure placed on the bed last Fall. Make new plantings if the growth has not started too much. Force a few roots by placing a barrel without heads over each, and surrounding it with hot manure.

ABOUT GLOVES.

IT is a pretty piece of symbolism, kept up in our formal, unpoetic, matter-of-fact old times, when a pair of white gloves is presented to the judge on the occasion—unhappily too rare—of a maiden assize.

In 1856 Lord Campbell held his third maiden assize in Lincoln: the third in six years; so the authorities presented him with a magnificent pair of white gloves, cunningly embroidered and ornamented with Brussels lace, and with the city arms embossed in frosted silver on the back. Not exactly fit for dancing in, but pleasant and acceptable to my lord, doubtless, if good for little but to be kept under a glass case, and respectfully examined. Knitted gloves of silk were common in the early times, before the delicate white kid came into fashion; also gloves of fair white linen, curiously wrought about with gold and needlework. Kings royally clothed for their burial were royally gloved as well in these fair white linen gloves, with gold quartrefoils or lilies, or other emblems becoming, on the back, as part of the needful paraphernalia of the grave. Time and the damps of the tomb, which have destroyed the gloves, have left the golden ornaments still entire.

Long before our time gloves were worn, and held to be symbolic too. Xenophon speaks of the Persians as effeminate for clothing their heads, their feet, and their hands with thick gloves against the cold. Homer speaks of Laertes in his garden, with gardener's gloves to keep him from the thorns; and another poet, Varro the Roman, says that olives gathered by the naked hand are better than those plucked with gloves. The Chinese think differently about their tea. Athenæus, in his Deipnosophists, speaks of a glutton who went to table with his gloves on, that he might eat his meat better than the rest, and so get a greater share; and Musonius, a philosopher, who lived at the close of the first Christian century, among other invectives against the corruption of the age—that poor age which is always so much more corrupt than its predecessors!—says: "It is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft hairy coverings." All of which collection of erudite lore may be found in Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," itself the greatest curiosity.

Who does not know that beautiful story of Bernard Gilpin, when he went into the Church of the Quarrelsome, and saw the gloves hung up as a general challenge to all comers who would care to take an ill-conditioned fellow's insult on their own shoulders? The sexton would not for the life of him touch the gloves; but Bernard Gilpin, taking a long pole, lifted them off their hook, and took both them and the quarrel on himself; drawing them forth during the sermon, and rating the parish soundly for harboring such evil thoughts and suffering such unchristian practices to abound. Yet it was a very common thing in chivalrous times to hang up the gauntlet in the church; when woe to him who touched it or took it down! Nothing less than a quarrel *a outrance* for a cause as silly as the mode of defending it was barbarous.

The last challenge by means of a glove was in Queen Elizabeth's time, in the year 1571, on the occasion of a dispute concerning some lands in Kent, when a trial by single combat was demanded, the disputants meeting in court, when one drew his glove and threw it down, and the other picked it up with the point of his sword. For the honor of humanity and common sense the stupid fools were not let to fight, and the rightful ownership of the Kentish lands was settled some other way.

At Barnstaple a large glove decked with dahlias is hung out from the window of Quay Hall, the oldest building in the city, and while it hangs the fair is going on, and when it is withdrawn the fair is at an end; and at Chester, so famous for its gloves, they do the same thing. The glove, in all these instances, meaning the symbol of protection. Was it protection or possession that the Romans symbolized by their standard of the winged hand of power? And which did the Kings of Ulster mean by their device of the hand upon their shields and banners? What is the secret reading of the baronet's bloody hand? What of the red hand of the North American Indians, which they regard so superstitiously? A symbol yet more superstitiously regarded in Mexico, where the red hand daubed on the monuments of Yucatan and Gautemala is believed to have all sorts of hidden power. In Lycia, too, on the tombs there, an open hand is a frequent emblem; and the Turks and Moors regard it as a preservative against the evil eye, provided it be open enough.

SEA-DUST.

To those who are unacquainted with the sea, and the marvels which belong to it, it may sound like one of Baron Munchausen's tales; but it is nevertheless true that ships at a distance of many hundred miles from the land have been met by heavy showers of fine dry dust, and by thick yellow fogs, not unlike London November fogs, except that they are free from suffocating smell, which turn out to be nothing more than this finely-divided powder suspended in the air, and waiting for a favorable opportunity to descend.

The reddish-yellow fogs are commonly encountered in the neighborhood of the Cape de Verde Islands, where the dust is also abundant. They and the dust have also been seen, though less frequently, in the Mediterranean, on the North African and South European coasts, and even far away in the middle of the Atlantic. The dust has been known to strew the shores of Southeastern France, and the whole line of the west Italian coast, at the same time that it fell all over the islands of Sardinia and Malta.

Sometimes the fall is so heavy as to cover the decks and sails of vessels, and to give the sea an appearance similar to that presented by a pond objection to a dusty road. The powder is exceedingly fine—almost impalpable. Its color is brick-red or bright-yellow, and becomes of a lighter shade after being kept for some years.

In the Mediterranean the dust is known as Sirocco, or African dust, because it was supposed to come from some of the desert-lands of the African continent. But it was only supposed so to come; nothing was really known of its history or its home. It was considered to be in some way or other connected with barren and dry land—most probably African—and in its wide wanderings over many degrees of latitude, it was indentified with the wind which "bloweth where it listeth," and concerning which no man knoweth "whence it cometh, or whither it goeth."

In the absence of knowledge, or of that scientific presumption which is akin to it, speculation was rife as to the origin and travelling power of this dust.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

What a Little Boy can do.

"I WISH, I wish, I wish," said a little boy, who awoke early one morning, and lay in bed thinking, "I wish I was grown up, so as to do some good. If I was Governor I'd make good laws; or I'd be a missionary; or I'd get rich and give away so much to poor people; but I'm only a little boy, and it will take me plenty of years to grow up." And so, was he going to put off doing good till then? "Well," he said to himself while he was dressing, "I know what I *can* do. I can be good; that's left to little boys." Therefore, when he was dressed, he knelt and asked God to help him to be good and try to serve Him all day with all his heart, and not forget. Then he went down stairs to finish his sums.

No sooner was he seated with his clean slate before him than his mother called him to run into the wood-house and find his little brother. He did not want to leave his lesson, yet he cheerfully said, "I'll go, mother;" and away he ran. And how do you think he found "bubby?" With a sharp axe in his hand. "I chop," he said; and quite likely the next moment he would have chopped off his little toes. The little boy only thought of minding his mother; but who can tell if his ready obedience did not save his baby brother from being a cripple for life?

As he was going on an errand for his mother he saw a poor woman whose foot had slipped on the newly-made ice, and she fell; and in falling she had spilled her bag of beans and basket of apples, and some wicked boys were snatching up her apples and running off with them. The little boy stopped and said: "Let me help you pick up your beans and apples;" and his nimble fingers quickly helped her out of her mishap. He only thought of being kind; he did not know how this kind act comforted the poor woman long after she got home, and how she prayed to God to bless him.

At dinner, as his father and mother were talking, his father said roughly: "I shan't do anything for that man's son; the old man always did his best to injure me." "But, father," said the little boy, looking up into his father's face, "does not the Bible say we must return good for evil?" The little boy did not know that his father thought of what his son had said all the afternoon, and said within himself: "My boy is more of a Christian than I am; I must be a better man."

When he came home from school at night he went to the cage and found his dear canary bird dead. "Oh, mother! and I tended birdie so, and I loved him so, and he sang so sweetly;" and the little boy burst into tears over his poor favorite. "Who gave birdie life, and who took it again?" asked his mother, stroking his head. "God," he answered through his tears. "And He knows best;" and he tried to hush himself.

A lady sat in a dark corner in the room. She had lost two birdies; and though she hoped they had taken angel wings and gone to nestle in the heavenly land, she would rather have her little sons back to her nest again. But when she beheld the little boy's patience and submission to his Father in Heaven, she said: "I too will trust Him, like this little child." Her heart was touched, and she went home with a little spring of healing gushing up there, and she became henceforth a better mother to the children yet left to her.

When the little boy laid his head on his pillow that night he thought, "I am too small to do any good; but, oh! I do want to be good, and to love the Saviour who came down from Heaven to die for me. I do want to become one of the Heavenly Father's dear children.

The Heavenly Father's children are sometimes called children of light; and does it not seem as if beams of light shone from this little child, warning, blessing everybody that came in his way? Who will say he did not do good?—*Child's Paper.*

Kind Acts.

"BESSIE, there is a peach for you, the finest I have had this season," said Mr. Kohler to his little daughter.

It was very beautiful; so ripe that it looked just ready to burst through the thin skin, and a painter might have attempted in vain to rival the color. It was very tempting, for it was the first one Bessie had seen this Summer; yet she stood with it in her hands, seemingly lost in thought.

"May I take it to cousin Mary? she is sick, and nothing tastes well to her, and she has been wishing so much for a peach."

"Yes, if you like." And away flew Bessie on her errand of love. She went softly into cousin Mary's sick chamber, laid the peach before her, and quickly glided from the room.

As the parched lips were moistened by the delicious juice the little sufferer declared that it made her "feel almost well."

Now that little act of kindness made Bessie much happier than eating the peach would have done. Would you have acted like Bessie?—*Reaper.*

ARTESIAN WELLS AT CHICAGO.

THE Artesian wells, now discharging one and a quarter million of gallons of the purest water ever seen on the face of the globe, continue to excite a deal of curiosity and wonder. These wells are located near the city limits—about three miles from the City Hall—are seven hundred feet deep, and discharges an immense volume of clear, cold water. In several respects these wells are anomalies: first, that the water which rises to the surface stands at fifty-seven degrees Fahrenheit, which is below the main temperature of the locality, while in other deep wells the temperature increases in proportion to the descent; so that no water is found at a greater depth at much less than 75 degrees, and in the great wells at Charleston and in the belin at Paris, the range is up to 85 and 90 degrees; and then this water is free from the unpleasant and disagreeable mineral taints so common to Artesian wells. It is certified, under chemical analysis, to be the best article of drinking-water in the world, and from the force and power with which it comes to the surface—it has a head of one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Lake Michigan—there seems to be no doubt but that an enlargement of one of the wells to the diameter of twenty inches, a sufficient supply—estimated at seventeen million gallons per day—could not be obtained to meet the demands of the city for years to come, and this would flow into the reservoirs without the aid of expensive engines, steam pumps, and fuel.

DYAK MODE OF STRIKING FIRE.

AMONG some of the Dyak tribes there is a manner of striking fire which is extraordinary. The instrument used is a slender tube of lead, which fits tightly in a case of bamboo. The top of the tube is hollowed into a cup, and when fire is required, this cup is filled with tinder, the leaden piston is held upright in the left hand, the bamboo case is thrust sharply down over it, as quickly withdrawn, and the tinder is found to be alight. The natives say that no metal but lead will produce the effect. I must observe that we never saw this singular method in use, though the officer of the Rajah seemed acquainted with it.

The method of obtaining fire by means of two sticks, generally in use among barbarians, is also practised in Borneo.

The result is not attained, however, by rubbing them together, as is generally believed in England—an exercise of which a man would probably get very tired before he obtained a spark—but a rude cross is notched in any piece of light dry stick, and the point of another piece of some harder species is spun round therein as rapidly as it can be rolled between the hands. Nevertheless, it requires some practice to obtain a light even by this means, as most travellers can attest by aching experience.

A WHOLESOME TRUTH.

A CELEBRATED preacher of the seventeenth century, in a sermon to a crowded audience, described the terrors of the last judgment with such eloquence, pathos, and force of action that some of his audience not only burst into tears, but sent forth piercing cries, as if the Judge himself had been present, and was about to pass upon them their final sentence. In the height of this excitement the preacher called upon them to dry their tears and cease their cries, as he was about to add something still more awful and astonishing than anything he had yet brought before them. Silence being obtained, he with an agitated countenance and solemn voice addressed them thus: "In one quarter of an hour from this time the emotions which you have just now exhibited will be stifled; the remembrance of the fearful truths which excited them will vanish; you will return to your carnal occupations or sinful pleasures with your usual avidity, and you will treat all you have heard as a tale that is told."

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

THE loved ones whose loss I lament are still in existence; they are living with me at this very time; they are, like myself, dwelling in the parental mansion of God; they still belong to me, as I to them. As they are ever in my thoughts, so, perhaps, am I in theirs. As I mourn for their loss, perhaps they rejoice in anticipation of our re-union. What to me is still dark they see clearly. Why do I grieve because I could not always have them around me? If a journey took them from me, I was not therefore unhappy. And why is it different now? They have gone on a journey. Whether they are living on earth, in a far distant city, or in some higher world in the infinite universe of God, what difference is there? Are we not still in the same house of the father, like loving brothers who inhabit separate rooms? Have we, therefore, ceased to be brothers?

AT a recent examination of children at Swansea, England, the question was asked, why the children of Israel made a golden calf and worshipped it after they had been forbidden such idolatry by Moses? A precocious little fellow sharply answered, "Because they had not enough gold to make a bull with." The laughter which followed put a stop to the examination for that day.

AN Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote.

"WAKE up here and pay your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

NEVER break an engagement. Let your word be as good as your bond.

WIT AND HUMOR.

HOW to correct a mistake in whiskey—rectify it.

IF a man marry a shrew, are we to suppose he is shrewd?

THEORY may be very well, but young doctors and lawyers prefer practice.

FIGURATIVELY speaking, a woman may be said to X L when she is forty.

AN old bachelor says that the proper name for marriageable young ladies is "waiting maids."

THOUGHT is the father of words, but many a great and noble thought dies childless.

A SERMON in four words on the vanity of earthly possession: "Shrouds have no pockets."

MEN are called fools in one age for not knowing what men are called fools for asserting in the age before.

A GREAT financial reformer is so devoted to figures that when he has nothing else to do he casts up his eyes.

A FALSE friend is like the shadow on a sun-dial, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

SIDNEY SMITH said of a great talker that it would greatly improve him if he had now and then "a few flashes of silence."

A HOD-CARRIER who had spent most of his life upon a ladder, turned watchman, because, as he said, he had always been accustomed to going the rounds.

THE earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman, and yet at one season he always harrows her bosom, and at another he pulls his ears.

AN editor's wife, during an evening walk, asked her husband to notice the moon. He replied that he could not do it under the usual rate of fifty cents a line.

'TIS a sad thing when men have neither heart enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to hold their tongues; this is the foundation of all impertinence.

THE death of a Mormon bishop is thus announced in a Salt Lake paper: "He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death."

DECISION and promptitude, even though sometimes a man may err for want of due deliberation, will in the long run more often conduce to success than a slow judgment that comes too late.

No man who has been consistently true and sincere has failed to win the confidence and favor of other men. No man in whom truth and sincerity have been wanting, has ever long possessed their confidence and favor.

"THE sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the night-time, when we want it, whereas the sun's with us in the day-time, when we have no occasion for it."

THE other evening a gentleman's button caught hold of the fringe of a lady's shawl. "I am attached to you," said the gentleman, laughing, while he was industriously trying to get loose. "The attachment is mutual," was the good-humored reply.

OPPORTUNITIES of showing kindness and doing good are continually presenting themselves; and we have it in our own power, in a greater or less degree, to lessen the amount of human wretchedness, and to increase the sum of human happiness.

NOTHING teaches us patience like the garden. You may go round and watch the open bud from day to day; but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will. All the best results of the garden, like those of life, are slowly but regularly progressive.

ONE very cold night a doctor was aroused from his slumber by a loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked: "Who's there?" "A friend," was the reply. "What do you want?" "Want to stop here all night." "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

MATHEWS, driving Theodore Hook out of town, perceived in the distance a bridge which had been erected since his last visit to the neighborhood, and said: "A new bridge! I wonder who has thought it worth while to build that?" "I can't say," replied Hook; "but if you go over it you'll be *tolled*."

AN advertisement in a New York paper promising, on the receipt of twenty-five cents, to send a receipt to keep water in wells and cisterns from freezing, a man in the neighboring city forwarded the currency and received by return of mail the following answer, which may prove of value to some of our readers: "Take in your well and cistern on cold nights, and keep them by the fire."

WE have read of cool cases before, but nothing quite so barefaced as the following: A stranger in Naples, while reading a theatre bill in the street, had his hat stolen from his head. He turned round with astonishment to discover the thief. The real, but unsuspected rogue, continued standing close at his side, holding the stolen hat tight in both hands, and said compassionately and coolly to the Englishman, "Sir, you should have done as I am doing, and then you would have kept your hat!"

TWO literary ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name? and how old are you?" turned to her companion and said: "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to having it known; but I don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said her witty friend, "I will tell you how you can avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't know when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay."

JOSEPH RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
(Late Riegel, West & Ervin,)
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 12 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 301 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JUNGERICH & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 62 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER.
for heating two or more rooms.
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES,
JOHN L. HUSS,
No. 340 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN E. FOX & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 11 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 North Wharves,
Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. MARPLE,
Importer and Dealer in
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, LIQUORS,
WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 240 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Schirer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 140 and 142 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
W. B. KOONS, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO.,
Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES,
No. 155 South Third street, opp. Girard Bank,
Philadelphia.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
Nos. 117 and 119 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.
D. BLAIR.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,
between Market and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHARLES KLECKNER,
Manager.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,
Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 539 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 241 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
JOHN REAKIRT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
and Dealers in
CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c.,
Southeast corner of Third and Callowhill Sts.,
Philadelphia.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 336 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 108 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Nos. 405 and 407 Market Street,
above Fourth, north side,
Philadelphia.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.